FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 106.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

They smile upon the western wall,
The lips that laughed an age? agone,
The fops, the dukes, the beauties all,
Le Brun that sang and Carr that shone
We gaze with idle eyes; we con
The faces of an elder time—
Alas! and ours is flitting on;
Oh, moral for an empty rhyme!

Think, when the tumult and the crowd
Have left the solemn rooms and chill,
When dilettanti are not loud,
When lady critics are not shrill—
Ah, think how strange upon the still
Dim air may sound these voices faint;
Once more may Johnson talk his fill
And, fair Dalrymple charm the saint!

Of us they speak as we of them.
Like us, perchance, they criticise;
Our wit, they vote, is Brummagem;
Our beauty—dim to Devon's eyes!
Their silks and lace our cloth despise.
Their pumps—our boots that pad the mud,
What modern Fop with Walpole vies?
With St. Leger what modern Blood?

Ah, true, we lack the charm, the wit,
Our very greatest, sure, are small;
And Mr. Gladstone is not Pitt,
And Garrick comes not when we call.
Yet—pass an age—and, after all,
Even we may please the folk that look,
When we are faces on the wall,
And voices in a history book!

In art the statesman still shall live,
With collars keen, with Roman nose;
To beauty still shall Millais give
The roses that outlast the rose,
The lords of verse, the slaves? of prose,
On canvas yet shall seem alive,
And charm the mob that comes and goes,
And lives—in 1965.

—*The Saturday Review.*

How Jay Gould Operates.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* gives some interesting particulars of Jay Gould's methods in the federal capital, as follows:

Jay Gould has been quite busy at Washington within last month. He has unloaded in this town a very large amount of Union Pacific stock. This has been accomplished through the mysterious distribution of points. The Senate Judiciary Committee has had under consideration for some time a bill for the funding of the debt of the Union Pacific Railroad to the government. It was proposed to put this land in the form of a sixty-years bond bearing a low rate of interest. It has been generally understood in Washington that the action of the committee would be favorable to the bill. At any rate, so called points about the committee's action have been secretly distributed throughout all the official ranks of Washington life. Senators, Members, department officials, and even clerks have been buying Union Pacific in anticipation of the great rise that is to follow the report of the Senate Committee in favor of the bill. Most all of the speculative members of the House are loaded up with Union Pacific stock. Mr. Gould kindly lets them all have all the stock they want. He does not himself seem to care about holding on for the rise which is promised after the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported. The chances are that all of these speculators will lose their money. Members and Senators are continually being caught in the traps of New York speculators. It has been the fate of Members and Senators who speculate to be misled by the action of committees. It is very rare that a favorable report from a committee advances the market value of securities. The reason of this is that the information of what is to be done is always discounted. Sharp manipulators of stock in New York never have any trouble in finding out through their numerous agents here what is going to be done. They then go ahead and distribute their points in Washington and unload all the stock they can upon their victims. The result is that when the committee comes to issue its report, in nine cases out of ten the stock goes down as if it had been struck by a pile-driver.

The New York stock men, too, do not pay a very great price for their advance information. There is no need of it. There is such a craze for speculation running through Congress that a broker is generally overrun with official applicants who are anxious to form connections with him to furnish legislative points. The broker finds no trouble in paying these speculative legislators in calls upon certain stocks. He gives them the assurance that they shall have all the profits of that stock when it goes above a certain point. The leading brokers, however, see that it never gets beyond that point, although it may go tantalizingly near it. There are some officials now who are having Union Pacific stock carried for them with the assurance that they are to have all the profits above fifty-two. This stock was artfully manipulated last week until it reached forty-nine. This so excited the Washington lambs that large purchases were made, as it went up towards this last-mentioned figure. If the most favorable report in the world were to be made by the Senate Committee to-morrow it is probable that the stock would go down, as in the opinion of the best judges this stock is now being held up by manipulation for the purpose of taking in the officials here.

The railroad influence was never stronger here than it is now. It is proceeding in a different way from usual. It is not operated through the old and well-known agents of the lobby. It employs rather the ex-Members who have remained here in Washington for the purpose of practising law. Jay Gould himself has three strong objective points here. In the first place he desires to secure as favorable action as possible from the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Union Pacific bill now pending before it, so as to use advance news of its action as a means to unload his present holdings. Any one who will stop to think ought to know that no report of any Senate committee, however favorable it may be to the Union Pacific Railroad, can be of the slightest advantage to that road. The House has clearly affirmed its opinion for an adverse policy to the Union Pacific by its aproval of the Thompson bill, which favors a more rigid enforcement of the Thurman act. No bill favorable to the road will even be considered by the House.

Mr. Gould's second point is to secure the defeat of the Interstate Committee bill. The present indications in the Senate are that he will be successful. The Senate continues to discuss its own bill, which merely provides for a commission to inquire into interstate commerce. The appointment of a high-salaried commission for the purpose of investigating a subject already well understood is such a transparent evasion of the object of the Reagan bill as to deceive no one who examines it. There is an impression out, however, that the Senate at present is going ahead in good faith to discuss the House bill. Each day the Senate discusses interstate commerce. It is not generally understood, however, that the Senate is discusing its own bill and has not yet taken up the House bill. Each day that the Senate gives to its own measure is only another nail in the coffin of the House measure. Jay Gould has given orders to have the House bill referred to the Railroad Committee of the Senate with the understanding that when it once reaches there it will not be reported back again this session. I have the evidence of his having notified one Senator of his wishes in this regard and I have good moral evidence of his having issued peremptory orders to at least five other Senators.

His third objective point is to defeat the forfeitures of the land grants. In this he may be successful. The railroad interest of the Senate is devoted to the idea of sending the cases to the courts. This is all that the railroads ask. They know that if their claims go there they will be able to hold their present titels to the end of time. If the cases should go to court it will be seen that the great corporations will have the enormous advantage of possession with no one particularly interested in ousting them. The officers of the Government would not prosecute the cases if the history of the past records of the Attorney-General's office can be taken as indications. The much-landed Thurman act has never been enforced. There has been no Attorney General in office since its passage who has sought to enforce it.

A CONGRESSIONAL COMEDY.—Some of the members of Congress have been looking through the old *Congressional Globe* to find the names of the two members who were referred to by Mr. Vest, in his speech the other day, as having printed exactly the same speech in the records of the House. The two men were William Allen—better known as "Foghorn" Allen—and R. H. Nugen, both of Ohio. On the 24th of April, '62, Allen made a speech on the "Confiscation of Rebel Property," and a few days later, May 6, Nugen, under a leave to print, published the same speech in the *Globe* as his own. The story of how the thing happened is thus told: Nugen wanted to make a speech, but did not know what to say. While looking around for a way out of the difficulty he came across newspaper man who offered to write a speech for him if paid for it. So the speech was written, but when it was delivered the Congressman objected to paying the fifty dollars charged by the scribe for his services, and they parted, the newspaper man still holding the manuscript and the Congressman disconsolate. At the end of a week, however, the Congressman went to the scribe and said that it was an extortion and he was being taken advantage of, but he had concluded to pay the fifty dollars. When the day came for him to speak he rose proudly and asked leave to print. But meanwhile Mr. Allen had electrified the house with his eloquence, and when the two speeches were compared they were found to be indentical, even as to punctuation.

The theory was that when he failed to get his price the first time from Nugen, the scribe sold the speech to Allen, but had no scruples about letting the other have a copy.—*Washington Star.*

LOWELL ON FREE TRADE.—A recent London dispatch says: Mr. Lowell presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts this evening. Mr. B. Pidgeon delivered a lecture at the meeting on "Labor and Wages in America." He said he believed a great change had occurred in the social condition of labor in America during the last forty years. In spite of the existing agencies for improvement, it was doubtful whether the working classes in America were not falling still further from the high ideals of operative life which once brilliantly distingnished America from Europe. He argued that although wages were 60 per cent. higher in America than in England, an English artisan would be no richer there, owing to the greater cost of living, but that his social status would be higher. He endeavored to show that the tariff in America had no influence on wages. He said workingmen were not likely to initiate free trade, and that the movement was more likely to be effected through internal competition.

A discussion over the question ensued, in the course of which Mr. Lowell observed that his position prevented his expressing an opinion on the subject, but he would say that many far-sighted Englishmen believed the adoption of free trade in America would give England dangerous competition in all the markets of the world, because many American fabrics were more honest than English goods of the same description. Free trade would enable America soon to equal England's mercantile marine, which had heretofore been impossible through the operation of the American Navigation law and tariff. England would find America the most intelligent competitior she had yet met.

There's no longer any doubt as to who killed Cock Robbin Blaine. In this case Cock Robin simply committed suicide, and, like Paddy's uncle, was dead before he knew it.—*New Haven News.*

David A. Wells on Protection.

Mr. David A. Wells, the learned political economist, recently delivered an address in Brooklyn in which the case of the people against the robbery of "protection" was stated with unusual point and vigor.

The speaker began his address by asking what a tariff was, and answered it by saying that it was a tax imposed on commodities imported from foreign countries.

"Some think taxes are a necessary evil," he said. "There is no one act which gives so much comfort as just taxation. Out of it come the elements which tend to the advancement of the civilized world in all respects. I have heard that you are a good citizen, but you find it hard to make both ends meet. If I say to you, I possess a remedy, and I advise you to pay more taxes, you would say I was a fool, and you would be correct. I have the plan to place you on the road to prosperity. I notice that you consume certain fruits in large quantities. None of them can reach you without the payment of heavy duties. Suppose I say let us raise these fruits ourselves. You would laugh at me. The climate, you say, precludes this. Who is not in favor of protection to American industries? Who does not prefer his country's interest to that of any other? How should we promote American industries? By taking off the burdens of manufacturers so that they can produce more cheaply, and therefore the people can live at less expense. Within the last year it has been shown by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics that, comparing wages in Massachusetts and Great Britain, they had declined 16 per cent. in the Bay State and increased 5 per cent. in Great Britain, between 1873 and 1883—that is, the workingman has last 10 per cent. of the purchasing power of his money. And yet the Protectionist tells us that the tariff has increased wages in this country. The greatest difference in wages occurs in those branches which are not protected. Take carpentering, blacksmithing, &c., for instance. I hold in my hand a speech in which the orator says that men and boys and women even work in the collieries of England naked and sometimes chained. In this way does the Protectionist seek to delude his hearer. He knows that not for twenty years has a woman or boy worked in the collieries of Great Britain under those circumstances.

"The coal miners of Ohio, the silk employees of Patterson and the striking laborers of Massachusetts and Connecticut will probably appreciate this statement. It seems to be a law that the average man can make barely but a living. Where is all the wealth of antiquity gone? It is said domestic convulsions and tyrannical powers destroyed productions, and the ancient people ate themselves up. What is the aggregate wealth of this country? Mr. Blaine says it is $44,000,000,000. If divided among the people it would amount to $880 a head. Certainly this does not represent a large sum for the results achieved in 250 years. And yet had every man supported himself upon his real income in the year 1880 he must have done it on 44 cents a day. In 1883 our taxes were $775,000,000. The general government for the two years previous took over $200,000,000 more than it needed. What does this excess of revenue mean? It would have added a week's wages to every workingman; it would have given a pair of boots to every man, woman and child in the land and a barrel of flour to every family. Was a week's wages added to any man's income because of this excess of revenue? The Government took $5,000,000 of taxes upon coffee-pots and dinner-pails in 1883. And yet this is protection to American industry. They say if we have no protective tariff we will come in competition with foreign pauper labor, and within five miles of where I stand there are 60,000 paupers. We don't need to go to foreign countries to find them. Is there any difference between a pauper who occupies our almshouses and one who exists 3,000 miles away? If free trade should begin to-day not 10 per cent. of the laboring population would be affected. Examine this house with me. Is the cellar imported? Are the mortar, the stone, the iron, the brick imported? The only men who wish to keep up the duty on lumber are those who possess rich lumber lands themselves. Not one of the articles used in the construction of a house need come into competition with foreign articles. A single exception is that of window glass. Come down to the street. We see railroads. Do we import them? Over a million people secure their living from employment by railroads. You can tax all of them under the name of protection, but you cannot protect railroads. Can you protect the minister? We import some, but export many more to all the isles of the sea. Still he pays duty on all the clothes he wears. How can a man protect himself? By doing all possible to reduce unnecessary taxation. We do not seem to realize that the average cost of living in this country is 17 per cent. greater than in Great Britain. A female domestic cannot be protected against the competition of foreign paupers; but she is taxed on every yard of cloth she wears, every silk ribbon, pin, and almost every thing she buys. There are over a million of these creatures among us.

"Protection is a fraud, and 90 per cent of us work because of necessity and because there are none others to do the work for us. How can we meet foreign competition? Not without Government interference. Production was never so great in this country as in 1884. Why do men willing to labor want under such circumstances? Because our whole system of distribution has been paralyzed by a bad system of taxation and a national commercial policy that has made us perennial and shut us out from the commerce of the world. The world wants our products, and will give us in exchange a greater abundance of those comforts and luxuries that all desire. The Government has assumed to control the people's work better than the people themselves. Its interference has culminated in obstruction and disaster. Governments never have money unless the people furnish it by taxation. If Congress enacts a law which gives a laborer in iron $1 more than he could otherwise have earned, he can only do it by taking $1 from a laborer in some other pursuit. If a manufacturer is paid $25 for a suit of clothes under the tariff, which without the tariff could have been bought for $13, the man who earned the $25 and bought the suit is robbed of $12. (Applause.) Does protection tend to cheapen manufactured products? If protection were to be recommended because it leads to cheapness, it were best to begin with cheapness. Not a single instance can be adduced to show that any reduction has ever taken place in the cost of production under a system of protection, which would not have taken place equally soon under free trade. Many instances can be shown which prove that protection, by removing the dread of foreign competition, has retarded not only invention, but also the application and use of improvements elsewhere devised and introduced.

"I say to you, laborers, strike with your votes at this monster, for which protection to American industry is a misnomer."

Living Within One's Means.

Penuriousness is a foe of happiness, but the successful carrying out of a resolve to live within your income is fraught with the highest pleasure. No season is better in which to inaugurate such a system than the beginning of the new year.

With the bulk of our people the saving of small amounts in some regular, systematic way opens the only possibility of attaining a competency or a little sum for a rainy day. Some one has said it is the first $500 on the way to fortune, that means hard work and pinching economy. And it is so, whether we gain fortune or not: the start always involves small and sharp economy. Where this is practiced it often becomes the basis of after prosperity. But where this does not follow it provides for the emergencies that are sure to come to all. There are ways of saving which can be adopted and which, once entered on, become habitual and easy.

Of course, the beginning of all saving is to live within our means. If we have debts to offset our savings, we do not really save at all. Hence forecast as to the use of our income, so that it shall come within our range, is first. And when it is determined how much to save, the most rigid discipline is necessary to keep it up. There are always, in a family, special demands, covering things pleasant to have, and which, if acceded to, will easily eat up the margin we have set apart for savings. The rigid control of our wants is, therefore, a first element in a course of saving. This may involve privation, at least for a time, but this is a necessity if we propose to save at all. It is easy to persuade ourselves that certain gratifications are necessities, which may not be so at all. Hence firmness, even to rigidity, is a first element in saving. And once begun, unless unforeseen and imperative requirements are made, we should not swerve from our plans.

A dollar a week saved and placed in a savings bank will aggregate $52 a year. Let us suppose 4 per cent. is obtained for it. At the end of the second year it aggregates $105. In twenty years it will amount to over $1,500. Five dollars a week saved and placed at interest will speedily buy a home. Many devices have been provided to stimulate saving. Building loans, savings banks, life insurance, and many other things. Any are good, if reliable and sound. It is the discouragement resulting from the loss of the savings which has done much damage in this country. But when your moneys are placed in sound institutions loss rarely follows. And where the habit of saving is established it affects the life, inducing regularity and order in all directions.

Perhaps the tendency of our people is in this line. At all events there is no country in the world where saving can be done with less privation than here. The general hindrances are speculation and the happy-go-lucky disposition which cares for nothing. But there are few fortunes the result of speculation or luck compared with the numbers gained by thrift and saving. And prosperity thus secured is apt to be permanent, because of the habits which attended the success. In our general life there is nothing more important than this. It will not only secure prosperity, or at least provision for a rainy day that is sure to come, but will also induce habits of thrift which will be useful in forming communities of good citizens. We therefore commend systematic saving as contributions to virtue and home happiness as well as thrift and comfort.

TENNYSON'S LAST.—The latest production, says the New York *Times*, of the Poet Laureate of England is the following:

Steersman, be no not precipitate in thine act
Of steering; for the river here, my friend,
Parts in two channels moving to one end;
Tis goes straight forward to the cataract,
That streams about the bend;
But tho' the cataract seem the nearer way—
Whate'er the crowd on either bank may say,
Take thou the "bend," 'twill save thee many a day.

But while the "steersman" is doing his steering, the entire London press is at sea as to the particular statesman against whom the Baron gets out his injunction. The *St. James Gazette* thinks "it would be applicable to either Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone," and it would seem a general suggestion to almost anybody in public life who needed to cast an anchor to the windward. But the still greater mystery intrudes, why the Baron should have penned and printed the lines which may be creditable for a peer but are very poor for a poet. Some "friend" of the Baron, like the one here addressed, should suggest to him that when the poetical well dries up there is no use in working the handle to the pump.

The University.

At the late meeting of the trustees of the University, General Scales, ex-officio president, presided, and Col. William L. Saunders was secretary, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*.

The other members of the board present were Messrs. Paul C. Cameron, Kemp P. Battle, Rev. A. D. Betts, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Walter L. Steele, M. McGehee, Eugene Grissom, H. R. Bryan, C. R. Thomas, H. B. Short, James S. Battle, A. H. Merritt, A. M. Lewis, R. H. Battle, F. H. Busbee, T. M. Holt, John A. Gilmer, C. M. Cooke, R. B. Peebles, W. H. Day, Rev. C. H. Wiley, Julian S. Carr, B. F. Grady, J. L. Robinson. The attendance was the largest over known.

A committee composed of Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, and Hon. Chas. M. Cooke, was appointed to prepare a memorial to the legislature, setting forth the necessities of the University and asking for aid. The income of the University is not sufficient to meet its present expenses, and additional professorships are imperatively demanded by the best interests of education and the University.

The memorial will be transmitted to the legislature by Governor Scales, with such recommendations as he may deem fit.

Permission was at last granted to the fraternity associations, or "Greek letter societies," to exist at Chapel Hill. Hitherto the authorities have refused to allow there any societies save the old Dialectic and Philanthropic. Now the doors are, so to speak, thrown open to such other of the secret societies as may be recommended by the faculty. Yesterday three of these mystic societies, the "Alpha Tau Omega," the "Kappa Alpha" and the "Beta Kappa Sigma" were so admitted. The matter caused quite an interesting and lively discussion in the meeting of the board.

Prof. Holmes was given permission to spend his next vacation in Europe.

The terms of the eight additional trustees elected by the general assembly were fixed by lot, as follows: D. L. Russell and E. R. Page, two years, T. M. Holt and W. H. S. Burgwyn, four years; Isaac R. Strayhorn and , six years; J. E. Moore and W. W. Lenoir, eight years.

Mr. Paul C. Cameron made an interesting and very gratifying report in regard to the memorial hall, detailing the cost of construction, its forwardness, etc., and stating that by the first of April it will be completed. It is a magnificent building, in all respects worthy of the University and of North Carolina.

The entire executive committee of the board of trustees was re-elected, as follows: Messrs. Paul C. Cameron, W. L. Saunders, Richard H. Battle, Julian S. Carr, Eugene Grissom, A. M. Lewis, Geo. V. Strong. This admirable committee has now served over ten years continuously.

A committee of three was raised to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the board with reference to the long, faithful and invaluable services of ex-Governor Jarvis. A committee of the same number was also raised to make a similar report upon the life-long services of that admirable gentleman and faithful friend of education, Hon. Paul C. Cameron. These committees will both report at the next meeting of the board.

It was shown that there are now more students at the University than at any time since the reorganization.

THE VERY FIRST STEAMBOAT.—Having crossed the Potomac we are now in the northeastern corner of West Virginia, and in Shepherdstown enter its oldest settlement, founded in 1734 by Thomas Shepard, whose descendents still live there and own some of the original land. The pioneers were Germans, from Pennsylvania chiefly, and the village has more the appearance of a Maryland than a Virginia town. This community was active in revolutionary days and from it sprang the first of those companies of "Bucktail" mountainers, who, recruiting as they went, hastened on foot to aid Washington at Boston in 1775 when he first called for troops. No incident in local history, however, is more important than the experimentation which was carried on here by James Ramsey in 1785 toward the invention of the steamboat. The plan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was then under consideration and projects for inland navigation were stimulating inventive thought. Washington and others were specially interested in what Mr. Ramsey was doing and aided his experiments. Finally there was produced and tried upon the Potomac a steamboat which undoubtedly antedates the discoveries in the same direction of both Fitch and Fulton. Ramsey's steamboat was a flat boat "propelled" by a steam-engine working a vertical pump in the middle of the vessel, by which the water was drawn in at the bow and expelled through a horizontal tank at the stern. The impact of this forcible stream against the static water of the river pushed the boat along just as a cuttlefish swims. The boat was 80 feet long, and with a cargo of three tons attained a speed up the current of four miles an hour. She was soon disabled, however, by the explosion of her boiler, but relics of her are preserved.—*Cor. Springfield Republican.*

The member of the Administration who kept a punch-bowl under the Hayes ice-water and sweet cider regime could not fail to be popular. On his return to Washington, however, Mr. Evarts may not find punch-bowls so scarce as they were during that painful period.—*Chicago Times.*

Representative McDonald, of the Tennessee Legislature, proposes to make it a penitentiary offense to play draw-poker. This is a terrible blow to aim at the legislative system which prevails in many States.—*Utica Observer.*

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Capital Prize, $75,000.

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1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

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9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
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Feb. 13, 1885. 105-4t

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi-weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd; and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2, as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on the weekly.

THE WILSON CONNECTION TO BE BUILT.

Col. Bridgers and Mr. Walters returned to the city on Saturday after nearly a week spent on the line of the road between here and Selma. On Monday the route into town was definitely located. Passing between the old Charles Lutterloh house on Rowan street and the spring in the yard, the road will cross that street in a South-westerly direction, and, crossing the C. F. & Y. V. track a hundred yards North of the tank, terminate at the Lutterloh property on the North east corner of Hay and Hillsborough streets. From this corner, North and East, ten acres have been purchased for freight and passenger depots and yards. The property purchased extends East as far as the alley which passes between the McMillan (old Whitehead) residence and the colored church on Hay street. Maiden Lane from Hillsboro street to this alley will be closed, and a broad street opened in place of the alley. The money will paid out for the property purchased as soon as the necessary papers are drawn.

Iron briges of the best character will be built over the Cape Fear and the Nense. The piers up to a point above high water mark will be of granite; above that, of Tolar & Poe's brick, which Col. Bridgers pronounces the best brick ever made in North Carolina. He thinks, by the way, that a great industry in brick making here will follow the opening of this new high-way. His roads, last year, hauled three million brick from Columbia, S. C., into Wilmington and along their lines.

Brick depots will be built every eight miles, or thereabout, along the new line. For cross ties about $700 per mile will be paid out for timber now useless.

By about the 15th of March, advertisement for proposals for work will be made for the road from Fayetteville to Selma. In two weeks more, for the road from Selma to Wilson. As soon as the bids can be considered, work will begin simultaneously at Fayetteville and at Selma. The first work here will be the culvert over Cross Creek and the bridge over the Cape Fear.

The whole work will be completed in twelve months from the time the first spadeful is thrown. Trains will be put on as soon as the road bed is safe, viz: in about three months more.

The road will stop at Hay Street for the present. Whether and how it shall proceed are questions that the future must determine.

Our readers do not need to be reminded of the vast possibilities which this great enterprise offers for Fayetteville and the undeveloped but rich country through which much of the road will pass. We shall be in quick communication with the great world; business and manufactures will rapidly increase; other railroads will speedily follow until the ancient Cape Fear capital becomes a railroad centre; and, in a few years, the town will recover its importance as the leading market of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL.—The patriotic North Carolinian will read with interest the memorial to the Legislature prepared by the Committee of the trustees appointed for that purpose. We doubt not their requests will be granted. We think, however, a larger appropriation should be asked for. Whatever may be the capacity of the present faculty, the small salaries alluded to, in comparison with salaries at other institutions of like character, will eventually determine the grade of those who receive them.

The effort to suspend the coinage of silver strikes us as an effort in the direction of a contraction of the currency. Whatever may be the ultimate effect of continuing the coinage, the bugbear of the exportation of gold as a consequence does not seem imminent. The parties are somewhat divided upon the question, but, in the main, the Republicans favor and the Democrats oppose suspension.

GENERAL R. B. VANCE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* predicts that General Vance will be the next Commissioner of Patents, for the duties of which position his experience as chairman of the committee on the Patent Office eminently fits him.

THE NEW SENATOR from New York, Mr. Evarts, whose chief title to fame rests in his ability to construct long sentences, is beginning badly. His recent speech at the Union League Club in New York is filled with as much anti-Southern venom as Mr. Blaine's outery after the West Virginia election.

HOPE FOR THE SAND-HILLS.—Seeing the article under this head in a recent OBSERVER, Mr. James L. Cooley, of Richmond county, sends us the interesting letter elsewhere printed from one of Miss MacLeod's Scotch immigrants.

MR. DANIEL MCCALLUM a prominent citizen of Robeson county, who lived near Floral College, died on Monday evening and was buried yesterday.

Mr. Cleveland stated on Monday that he would announce his cabinet this week.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The State of Business in the Congress—Bitter Struggle Over the River and Harbor Bill—Wednesday's Cold Pageant—Cheers for Cleveland—A Social Event—Notes.

[Special Correspondence of the Observer.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The statement was made on the floor of the Senate Friday by leading men of both parties that the appropriation measures were in good condition so far as they have come to that body, and generally that the business of the session was as far advanced as usual. It was further stated that the Republicans would not take undue advantage of circumstances to call an extra session of the 49th Congress. This last averment came from prominent gentlemen of the Republican party on the Appropriations Committee. In the first statement Mr. Beck, the able Democratic sledge hammer, fully concurred.

From the tactics of Reed and the Republican leaders generally in the House it would seem to be the policy of that party to create the necessity, if possible, for an extra session. Reed and White have used every means in their power to waste the time of the House on the River and Harbor bill. In fact, towards the last the opposition has proceeded entirely from that quarter. The Republicans have been arrayed almost in solid phalanx against the measure, something the country has never before witnessed.

To-day after two hours of filibustering the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and spent about four hours on the River and Harbor bill. When the the morning arrangement for a night session on the Legislative Appropriation was abandoned on account of the bad weather, Mr. Holmes got up this measure and it was debated for two hours under the five-minute rule, general debate having been dispensed with. This bill can be passed at early session—10 o'clock—on Monday. The River and Harbor bill is not in as good shape Twenty minutes remain under the general understanding for consideration of the first section. Then, under the last arrangement, debate will open on a variety of amendments under a three minute rule invented by Mr. White to worry the patience of the House and exhaust its time. But the chances for the ultimate passage of the measure have improved to-day. When the leaders of the Appropriations Committee and other Democrats discovered that Reed was rallying his party against the bill they resolved to checkmate him by giving Chairman Willis more opportunity. The session of Friday was stretched over the whole sitting of Saturday, in order to afford the necessary progress. The Post Office Appropriation bill passed the House this afternoon, amended in several particulars against the wishes of the committee.

Gen. Cox took part in to night's debates on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

A very interesting debate took place in the Senate on Friday on the Foreign Labor bill—a measure aimed at preventing the immigration of a low class of of laborers to compete with intelligent American labor. Messrs. Bayard and Morgan, among Democrats, opposed features of the bill, and the former spoke with even more than his usual earnestness. Mr. Sherman, confessing that he had voted against the Chinese bill because he opposed the principle of exclusion, because he thought that principle was contrary to our time-honored American policy, avowed himself in favor of the pending measure upon the same grounds as those upon which the advocates of the anti Chinese bill had secured its passage—that the immigrants excluded were virtually owned by others and were not a class of freemen who could add anything to the country.

I have given the leading points of the weeks's legislation. The august spectacle of the electoral count is the most notable event of the past six days, but with the limited space at my command it is not possible to do it justice. The early morning session closed just in time for the House to make room for the Senate. The two first rows of desks were vacated, and a line of chairs was placed in front of these and the speaker's desk. The Senate, headed by its president, Mr. Edmunds, filed in two by two the venerable Doorkeeper Bassett and an assistant from the House carrying in advance the black walnut boxes containing the certificates. The acting Speaker, Mr. Blackburn, gave his chair to Mr. Edmunds, and took one on his left hand. The galleries were filled at a very early hour in the morning. Many ladies belonging to the families of members occupied seats on the floor, the rules of the House not applying to joint conventions, and a special invitation having been extended by the House. This feature lent piquancy to an otherwise staid and formal scene. The North Carolina Senators were seated together, near the extreme left of the presiding officer. Nearly in front, on the third tier of seats, smiled the animated Bayard as he conversed in low tones with the grave and whiskered Hampton. Mr. Lamar sat on the rear row of Senators on the opposite side and talked to Gen. Cox, of whom he is especially fond. Mr. John Sherman, by a happy inspiration, moved to shorten proceedings by reading only "the operative parts" of the certificates. This reduced time over 1881 fully one-half. The list of States was exhausted in one hour and a quarter, or at 1:15 p. m., and Mr. President Edmunds following two precedents and the strictly constitutional ones, stated the report of the tellers by which it "appeared" that Messrs. Cleveland and Hendricks had received a majority of the votes and had been elected President and Vice President. It ought to have been mentioned above that the tellers on the part of the Senate were Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Pendleton, of Ohio; on the part of the House, Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, and Keifer, of Ohio. Mr. Pendleton read the North Carolina certificate. New York's certificate and the name of Grover Cleveland, signed to it as governor, were applauded on the Democratic side, and the result as finally announced was cheered. The demonstrations were promptly checked by the decorous Edmunds in the chair. Much the most striking part of the day's doings was the debate in both houses which sprang up immediately after the joint session had adjourned and the Senate had retired to its own chamber. The House, to emphasize its position eight years ago that the presiding officer had no control over the count, &c., rejected even the resolutions which had always been customary and barely consented to appoint a committee of notification to the President and Vice President-elect. The Republican leaders with one exception, Mr. Hoar, jumped upon Mr. Edmunds and mauled him for his presumption. He replied with moderation. Two sets of resolutionns on the matter, for and against him, were introduced, and the next day referred to the Committee on Elections. No report has yet been made. The Democrats generally sustain Edmunds, although some of them still think he was laying a trap for the Democracy. Inasmuch as Democrats do not care to carry the next or any subsequent Presidential ection by pronunciamento from the Chair of the joint convention of the Congress, it is difficult to find the trap alluded to.

Brilliant events in society deserve a place in the columns of the newspapers. I have taken pains to procure from a lady who was present last Wednesday at Mrs. Whitman's a full account of the reception given by her to Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

The hostess, *nee* Miss Bostick, of South Carolina, was at Notre Dame Academy four years with Miss Sadie Green, now Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Whitman stood just within the *portiere* hanging at the entrance of her parlors. She wore black velvet, point lace and diamonds. She carried a bouquet of Jacqueminot rosebuds. At her side stood the bride and groom. Mrs. Jones wore her bridal dress of heavy cream-white satin with court train. The lace which entirely covered the front of her dress was of the rarest and costliest ever seen in this country. Her golden-brown hair was coiled high over her shapely head, and in it shone a single diamond star of great value and brilliancy. Her ornaments were diamonds. Assisting the hostess and Mrs. Jones was a bevy of the most attractive girls in Washington. Among these and especially noticeable were Miss Randall, the bright daughter of the ex-Speaker; Miss Annie Garnett, the daughter of Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, and grand-daughter of Hon. Henry A. Wise; Miss Daisy Ricketts, one of the most popular *debutantes* of the season, and a daughter of the late General Ricketts; and a number of pretty girls whose faces were familiar, but whose names cannot now be recalled. A North Carolina lady was overheard boasting to a South Carolina Senator of the beauty, grace and amiability of the bride, as they stood near the centre of the room where they could see the queenly little lady who represents your district so creditably here in a social way. Among the guests were observed representatives from all the foreign legations, Judge and Mrs. David Davis, who are now visiting Col. Wharton Green, young Augustin de Yturbide, the heir apparent to the Mexican throne and the adopted son of Maximilian and the unfortunate Carlotta, an unusually large number of Senators and Representatives, and more of the old society leaders of the best local circle not often seen since the Buchanan *regime* than my informant had seen before at a reception. A number of the resident North Carolinians who seldom take the trouble to mingle in the average Washington social circles, braved the crest of the coldest wave of the season, to pay their compliments to the bridal party and the hostess.

Mr. Pembroke Jones, as some of your readers may know, is the son of the gallant Captain Pembroke Jones formerly of the United States Navy but later of the Confederate Navy. A friend from Wilmington tells me that Mr. Jones has manifested remarkable business tact in managing his inherited wealth, and that his specialty is the development of the rice interests of his section.

Rev. S. Taylor Martin preached at the Second Presbyterian Church Friday night.

Mr. Joseph Hanna, having served his probationary term in the Treasury under the civil service rules, has been appointed regularly to a clerkship in the nine-hundred dollar class.

Examinations for the civil service will take place in several Southern cities during the next month. Applicants are notified that the examiners will be in Charlotte on the 28th of March.

Mr. Iredell Meares, of Wilmington, spent Sunday and Monday in this city; Mr. Richmond M. Pearson, of Asheville, was here on the former day. Other visitors during the week have been Messrs. Frank Barnes and Willie Williams, of Wilson; A. J. Galloway, of Goldsboro; and the distinguished teacher, James H. Horner, of Oxford, who received much attention from North Carolinians present at the Capitol yesterday.

C. W. H.

The Legislature.

[Reported for the OBSERVER.]

In the Senate on Tuesday, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Boykin, for the relief of certain citizens of Sampson county, and to authorize the commissioners of that county to levy a special tax.

The bill to authorize the Governor and other trustees of the State Library to subscribe for a certain number of volumes of Sloan's "North Carolina in the War between the States," led to considerable discussion.

Mr. Alexander moved to strike out the word "Southern" in the bill, so that the work could be sent to Northern institutions.

Mr. Gudger moved to limit the expenditure to $500, but afterwards substituted $1000 for $500.

Mr. Thomas moved the sum be $100.

Mr. Bowen favored $1000.

Mr. Bond said 122,000 soldiers responded to the call of the State and this history of their struggles would cost only 2¼ cents apiece.

Mr. Winston opposed the bill.

Messrs. Meares, Graham and Mason supported the bill.

The amendments $1000 and $100 were voted down.

Mr. Thompson moved to insert $2,500.

Mr. Wiseman moved to amend by substituting $3000. Adopted.

The vote on the passage of the bill as thus amended was aye 15, no 22.

Mr. Gudger moved to reconsider this vote and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried.

By leave, Mr. Winston introduced a bill to incorporate the Oxford and Clarksville Railroad Company.

On Wednesday Mr. Troy presented a petition from citizens of Gray's Greek township against the repeal of the stock law.

Mr. Everett, from citizens of Richmond county, in reference to the appointments of justices of the peace.

The bill to make stockholders in State banks liable to loss where the banks fail was reported adversely.

The following resolution and bills were introduced:

By Mr. Troy, to fix the day of adjournment.

By Mr. Cooper, to make certain the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad to Murphy.

By Mr. Cowan, to authorize a special tax in Columbus county.

By Mr. Connor, to regulate the admission of foreign surety companies; also to facilitate the giving of bonds required by law.

The following bills were passed as indicated:

To incorporate the Chesapeake, Norfolk and Carolina Railroad Company, second reading.

To convey the State's interest in the Lake Landing Canal Company, third reading.

To incorporate the Oxford and Clarksville Railroad Company, second reading.

The bill to enable railroads and other transportation companies to extend their lines and to aid in the construction of other railroads, occupied the remainder of the day's session, and went over.

Night sessions on Monday, Wednesday and Friday were provided for.

On Thursday Mr. Leak, from citizens of Union, presented petitions for and against the issue of bonds to build a Court House.

Mr. Lewis, in favor of a stock law in White Oak Township, Bladen county.

Mr. Troy, a petition from citizens of Haymount, against granting power to the district of Fayetteville to tax non-residents and praying that chapter 16, laws of 1883 be continued in force.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Lewis, for a stock law in White Oak township, Bladen county.

By Mr. Troy, concerning the listing of steamboat property on the Cape Fear River.

The consideration of the bill to enable railroads and other transportation companies to extend their lines, &c., was resumed. After considerable debate, the bill passed, amended so as to require existing corporations now not taxed to surrender that privilege on taking advantage of the provisions of this bill.

The bill to authorize a special tax in Sampson county, passed second reading.

The contested election case from Northampton, resulted in favor of Mr. Mason.

The bill for the relief of certain citizens of Sampson country, in regard to the public school fund, passed third reading; also the bill to authorize the issue of bonds in the city of Wilmington.

On Friday, the following bills were introduced:

To incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, and to amend chapter 184, laws of 1883, concerning the Clinton and Faison railroad.

The bill relating to the practice of medicine in this State, amended.

On motion of Mr. Troy, so that no regular graduate of medicines shall be liable until after the first annual meeting of the board after the passage of the act, passed its third reading.

The bill to establish a criminal circuit, to be composed of New Hanover and Mecklenburg, the expenses of which to be borne by those counties, passed its third reading.

The bill to authorize Union county to issue bonds, passed, amended so as to limit the issues to the requirements of the work from time to time.

The bill to divide the State into twelve judicial districts, was put upon its passage.

Mr. Bower favored special terms of the courts rather than an increase of judges. The amendment to that effect failed.

Mr. Williams thought we could get along with the present number if the judges would do their duty.

Mr. Gudger was in favor of 15 judges.

Mr. Tate thought the change from 12 to 9 a great mistake.

Messrs. Buxton, Graham and Sherrill advocated the bill, and it passed its third reading.

On Saturday the following bills were introduced:

To amend the Code relative to coroners and registers of deeds.

To change the government of the public schools.

To amend the law concerning the sale of mortgaged property, and to correct the charter of the town of Laurinburg.

The following bills passed their second reading:

To give Richmond county the stock law, and to amend the Code relative to special tax collectors.

The following their third reading:

To authorize a special tax in Sampson county.

To incorporate the Oxford and Henderson Railroad company, and to permit juries to take written instructions with them when they retire.

The resolution giving the Governor $360 in lieu of rent of the old Mansion until the completion of the new one, passed its third reading.

The bill to make seduction of women under promise of marriage criminal, was ably supported by Messrs. Buxton, Bond, Conner, Cooper, Gudger, Means, Robins and Tate, and passed its third reading.

On Monday the following petitions were introduced:

By Mr. Everitt, for a liquor law within three miles of New Hope church, Richmond county.

By Mr. Troy, a petition from citizens of Bladen and Cumberland, to prohibit the importation and sale of shoes containing paper in their make or manufactore.

Subsequently, Mr. Troy introduced a bill to carry out the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Troy introduced a bill to amend the Code in relation to masters and servants.

Mr. Bond, a bill to prevent the issue of railroad passes to certain persons.

In the House, on Tuesday, a bill was introduced to authorize the city of Wilmington to issue bonds and subscribe to the capital stock of the C. F. & Y. V. R R.

The bill to increase the number of judicial districts, was put upon its passage. It provides for 13 districts. Two minority reports, one for 15 and the other for 12 districts, accompanied the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Buncombe, urged the passage of the bill. He said we ought to give court facilities equal to those enjoyed before the war. In proportion to population in 1777 there was one judge to 116,000; in 1790, one to 98,000; in 1806, one to 92,000; in 1860, one to 83,000; in 1876, one to 133,000; in 1885, one to 166,000. If we fix the number at twelve there will be one judge to 125,000; if at thirteen, one to 115,000, and at fifteen, one to 100,000. He dwelt on the large increase in litigant population. The slaves did not appear on the dockets before the war, while now those people consume the largest part of the time of the courts in one half of the State. The new system of procedure had brought up questions that increased ligigation—also the homestead laws, whose effect had been to cause the extension of criminal laws; and we have piled up statutes on statutes. The legislation against railroads and corporations had increased litigation. The changes incident notably in equity jurisdiction, &c., were dwelt up on. Before the war the ninety counties had four weeks each year of quarter pleas, besides the Superior courts, making 540 weeks for 900,000 people. We have now 319 weeks. [The new bill recommends 458 weeks.] In other words, we have now about one half the weeks of court with 1,500,000 people that we had before the war with 900,000 people, one-third of whom were slaves. Mr. Jones elaborated the subject in an able manner, and urged the extension to fifteen districts.

Mr. Pritchard concurred in the views of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Womack took similar grounds. Twenty-seven counties paid for presiding officers of inferior courts last year $5,235. Another paid $2,000 for a criminal court. In addition to that $4,660 was paid for special terms of Superior courts, all by individual counties—$11,835 in all, besides what they paid in general taxation for the judicial department. He argued that the State should pay all the expenses of administering the law, and that twelve judges were not sufficient.

The debate was resumed next day. An amendment to adopt fifteen as the number of judges was lost 95 to 13. The question being then on the passage of the bill providing for 13 judges, it failed to pass—44 to 62.

Mr. Womack moved to reconsider.

Mr. Pou moved to table the motion to reconsider. Not agreed to—aye 26, no 80, and the House reconsidered the bill.

Mr. Leazer moved to make the number of judges twelve. Adopted—77 to 27.

The bill then passed its second and third readings.

Letter from an Emigrant to North Carolina.

[Inverness Scotland Advertiser. Jan'y 16, 1885.]

We have been requested by Miss M. Macleod, Sea Wynd, Dundee, to publish the following letter received some time ago from a native of Inverness shire. Miss Macleod explains that she delayed forwarding the letter for publication, for the reason that she hesitated to wound the feelings of some of the returned emigrants, but that withholding it any longer would be doing injustice to the more honest and industrious portion of the emigrants who are pleased and doing well in their new home:—

Laurinburgh, North Carolina, U. S. America, 14th October, 1883.

DEAR MISS MACLEOD,—Here now I find myself located in North Carolina, a country to which I had been once a day long looking for, and heard and read much of it, but now I am delighted to find myself in a position where I may safely say that all I had heard or read about it put together cannot come up to the reality of the country. The delightful climate, the magnificent forest trees, with their luxuriant foliage, and last, though not least, the agreeable people I have met with, have quite reconciled me to my new home in the Western Hemisphere. Indeed, you were quite right in saying that I would meet with kindness in North Carolina that I never did in Scotland. I am sure I have met with kindness here which I did not look for, or even dream of. I had been once a day a constant reader of the history of the settlements in North Carolina, but I had formed no adequate idea of all I find that is attractive and inviting here. I have often said, and said sincerely to my friends in Scotland, North Carolina offers a good home for you, but I knew not the beauties, the richness and the luxuries of the country I was recommending. Now I see, and am delighted as I see this home, this delightful home, for any poor or rich Highlander, wherever he is found. When I arrived at the growing town of Laurinburgh I was met by Mr. Cooley, a gentleman in whom I place great confidence, and after giving me a Highland welcome he took me to Captain William McLaurin's house, where every kindness and attention was shown me. Next morning I had an invitation from Mr. Cooley to take a buggie ride with him to his residence at Spring Hill; which I willingly accepted. Mr. Cooley, in a strict sense of the word, is in easy and independent circumstances. He lives, as you know, in a large wooden house, surrounded by a happy and interesting family, and from his well-known good nature it is seldom that he has not one or more visitors. I feel perfectly at home as long as I am within a hundred miles of Mr. Cooley's house. Next morning Mr. Cooley and I took a buggie ride through the country; our time was not idly employed; we were constantly on the move going from farm to farm, giving me excellent advice on the mode of agriculture, and imparting such information as my poor mind was capable of receiving. Among the places we visited, and at which we spent hours of the most agreeable kind, was that of your old friend, the Hon. D. P. Maceachern. His premises indicate the true and independent farmer. The neighing of horses, the bellowing of cattle, the squeaking of pigs, and the continued "bah bah" of goats and sheep spoke more plainly than words that there was nothing like hunger in his neighbourhood. I have thought much since I came here, and the more I think of what I witnessed, I willingly admit that those who adopted the farming life have chosen the better part. There seems to be a contentment about the farmers here that is not to be witnessed scarcely in any one in Scotland. If wealth is man's object, there is no surer way of finding it than by cultivating the soil. If health is desirable, let his occupation be on a farm in North Carolina. If he wishes to live in peace with his neighbour, avoid the bustle and vexations of a town. In fine, if he wishes to pass through this life with less of the troubles and perplexities which a town or city life is heir to, go and live on a farm. But prudent men want something more, the promise of health and plenty to allure them to a new home in a distant land. They want the means and facilities for educating their children, they want school-books, newspapers, they want all the means of social and intellectual improvement, and I remark that all these advantages can be obtained in any part of North Carolina to a degree that is truly wonderful considering the age of the colony. As this is the view I take of it, and in which I am more and more confirmed every day, how can I help wishing that I had a voice loud enough to sound through the Highlands and Islands of Scotland that would persuade thousands who would make good citizens to emigrate to this wide and promising field. As people come trees fall, houses go up, snakes leave, deer flees. Even if I thought they would be no better off here than there, I would urge them to go for their children's sake; but I am sorry that some of our country people labour under wrong impressions; they think they cannot get the luxuries of life in North Carolina. But we all know that salvation is always considered too cheap to be accepted. I had an invitation to dine yesterday with a gentlemen in this neighbourhood. I never enjoyed a better dinner, though it was of North Carolina production. I returned home, and had not well seated myself before another invitation came from Mr. Cooley requesting me to dine with him. The first thing that caught my eye on entering the dining room was a well-spread table, with a large and beautiful roasted turkey, chickens, beef, pork, cabbage, sweet potatoes, plantains, rice, &c., &c., all of North Carolina production. I was constrained to cry out—North Carolina is good enough for me. Well, you say, you have given us the good, now give us the bad. I will. If you come here you will have to work, and get your bread out of the ground. Adam had to do so, and if you go to work to others you will be paid according to your ability.

If as a mechanic, you must come prepared to take contracts. If as a merchant, don't bring goods. If as a teacher or ruler, take care the Americans don't make you get your lesson over. It would be silly in me to attempt a description of North Carolina. I think nobody has a right to give an account of North Carolina but a poet. But I shall give my opinion—shall say what I honestly think upon my own responsibility—and let it pass for what it is worth. I have no point to carry, no interest to gain, no ambition to gratify, but, as I have said before, I am anxious that our country people should be united in their choice of a future home. It strikes me we never can be a nation in any part on earth if we cannot be in North Carolina.

So far from inducing the idle and vicious to emigrate to North Carolina, if I could I would discourage them every way in my power; she wants none but sober, industrious families to come. I am sorry that some of those crofters or fishermen you sent from Skye proved themselves to be idlers, and when they observed they could not obtain a living in any section of North Carolina without working for it, they were compelled to return to the land of the heather. In addition to this I may mention that I am enjoying myself much more than I expected I would among colored people. They behave so much like well-bred white people that while among them one forgets all about the prejudices of color, and they conduct themselves so well and courteously that they receive the credit from visitors of being a polite, clever, and hospitable people. They have got schools and institutions for the attainment of literary and useful knowledge, Bible societies, a lodge for Freemasons and Oddfellows, and a division of the Sons of Temperance. Drunkenness is looked upon as very disgraceful and is seldom seen amongst them, and the selling of whisky as a mean low occupation, though it is not prohibited by law. I must not tire you more with this long letter, but I feel as if I could never cease extolling the beauties of this lovely country. Perhaps we may be so fortunate as to awaken in you a wish to visit it another time. Should you do so I am sure you will not be disappointed. As there are several friends and acquaintances of mine writing to me, asking my views, &c., of this country, therefore you will oblige me by publishing this letter in an early issue of the *Inverness Advertiser* so that they can judge for themselves. Mr. Donald Macpherson, late of Glenelg, who left in spring with your first batch of emigrants, has purchased a few hundred acres of land in Robeson County, and is now enjoying his freedom the same as the landlords are doing in Scotland. Then farewell, with kindest regards from your fortunate emigrant,

WILLIAM MACLENNAN,
Late of Lower Corry, Muir of Ord, Inverness-shire.

[This man left Feb. 1st for Georgia to take charge of a vineyard at $50.00 per month, and washing and lodging. I leave others to say if the Scotch Immigration is a failure when the right kind of People come. We want no fishermen or grumbling drunken Skyemen among us 100 miles from the seashore, when there are no fish bigger than a minnow.—J. L. C.]

THE KINGS MOUNTAIN tin company, composed of Dr. Dabney, Judge Avery, Robert Claywell and Capt. Bell, are negotiating the sale of their property, among the bidders, being Messrs. Bond, Parsons & Co., represented by Messrs. Hawkins & Co., of this city, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*. The ore is of fine quality and the vein gives promise of a large supply.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The board of Davidson college, at a recent meeting in Charlotte, elected to the presidency of that institution the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., of Louisville, Kentucky, and to the professorship of Greek and German Professor William S. Graves, of Liberty, Va.

The Halbert Telephone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 4, 1884 96tf

A Meritorious Article.

The recent damp weather has been very injurious to Pianos, Organs and walnut furniture, causing it to discolor and damaging it in other ways. German Piano and Organ Polish will be found a valuable article in removing troubles of this kind. A bottle sent to your address, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. For sale by

W. W. D'ARK, Fayetteville, N. C.,
formerly 335 Church st., Lancaster, Pa.
103-1m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Japan Persimmon and other fruit trees; Grape-vines and other fruit plants; all of finest size and quality. Choice varieties only.

J. S. BREECE,
Fayetteville (N. C.) Nursery.
Feb 5, 1885 104tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 56tf

CALL AT
SEDBERRY'S
AND BUY
BUIST'S FRESH
Garden Seeds.
MOTTO:
New and Fresh or None.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

Brick, Brick.

100,000 GOOD BRICK FOR SALE at McMILLAN BROS.
Feb 6, 1885, 104-3t

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 1 *William Street*,
New York.

TESTIMONIALS
OF
Wofford's Winter Grape.

GAINSVILLE, GA.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gainsville, have seen an eaten of the winter grape propagated by B. F. Wofford of this place, and do heartily endorse it as a very fine grape, being entirely distinct from any other native grape we have seen. We believe this new grape will fill a place in the vineyard long sought for, and will extend the grape crop at least two months in the season. It is very sweet and palatable.—[Signed] C. C. SANDERS, Dr. DANIEL J LOWE, J. E. REDWINE, Ed. Gainsville *Eagle*; BANKS & BRO., Bankers; J. B. ESTES, Judge Superior Court; O. B. THOMPSON, Largest Fruit Grower in Hall Co., Ga.; P. F. LAWSHE, Postmaster and Editor of the *Southron*; J. S. GAINES, Sheriff of Hall Co.; W. B. SMITH, Clerk Superior Court.

POLKSVILLE, GA., Feb. 13, 1884.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have hired for years in one-fourth mile of Abraham Wofford's, on whose premises grows the noted grape vine known as Wofford's Winter Grape.

I have eaten the grape from middle of September till last of December in its perfect state—the best and sweetest late grape known.

WILLIS STATON.

GAINSVILLE, GA., Feb. 14, 1884.

I have known the grape in White county, on Abraham Wofford's place, known as Wofford's Winter, for more than 20 years, and have eaten the grapes from the old mother vine almost every year in this period, and know that it is all that is claimed for it. I regard it as the best grape in cultivation, and it promises more good points than any other variety in my knowledge. I have eaten the fruit as late as last of December, and have never known them to fail to bear a good crop. I have recently bought land, and have purchased my first order, and would not take $10.00 apiece for the vines. There is no better grape for the table than this, giving a most delicious farewell to the palate.

J. H. BROCK.

☞ A limited number one year old vines can be furnished at $2 00 each by J. S. Ragsdale & Bro., who have control of this grape for three years in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

J. S. RAGSDALE & BRO.,
NURSERYMEN, Jamestown, N. C.
H. D. STAGG, AGT.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
feb. 5, 1885. 104-4t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Pemberton & Newbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due by the firm are assumed by E. L. Pemberton; and all debts due to the late firm are to be paid to E. L. Pemberton, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same.

E. L. PEMBERTON.
W. H NEWBEURY.
Feb 1, 1885. 104-4t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned.

JAS. D. MCNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

...$2 00
...1 00
...time entered without payment, and no ...the expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square ...the first and fifty cents for each subse... publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by corres... audence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. M. NIMOCKS—For sale.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—Wanted.
E. F. MOORE—Notice to Farmers.
G. W. LAKE—Notice to Shippers.
GEO. BRANDT—New Spring Goods.
F. W. THORNTON—In New Quarters

ABOUT TOWN.

AN UNEXPECTED run of advertising has crowded out much local and other matter.

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.—On Monday express carriage and telegraph service was extended to Bennettsville.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.—See the interesting communication signed "Guy" on the subject of sustaining the Graded School. Some action needs to be taken in this matter.

THE LATE MRS McMILLAN.—A large circle of friends mourn the death of the late Mrs. Archd McMillan, which occurred recently. Universal sympathy is felt for this sadly afflicted family, in which so many deaths have occurred in the past twelve months.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, Dr. Jno. Small died suddenly at his residence on Haymount of heart disease. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, the deceased having been a member and Ruling Elder of this Church for many years. He was hurried by a large delegation of Masons of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8.

A NOTABLE HOME INDUSTRY.—We have been shown some specimens of candy from Mrs. Banks' candy manufactory on Green street that would do credit to the famous shops of Fulton Street and upper Broadway, New York. As our city readers know, Mrs Banks is successor to Charles Banks, and he is Charles Banks, Sr., and he to his uncle, David Shaw, whose candy manufactory near Liberty Point was famous half a century ago. We predict for this estimable and industrious lady a great wholesale business as the city grows under the new railroad impetus.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The lumber for the wood work on the new Bank building is being rapidly hauled, so as to be ready for the carpenters, as soon as the brick work progresses sufficiently for work on the interior to be commenced.

Capt. N. W. Ray has had the large lot adjoining his residence thickly planted in shade trees. What a beautiful park it can be made, when these trees have attained their growth.

The large store occupied by Mr. G. Rosen has been improved by the building of a large one story addition thereto.

Mr. Alonza Watson has greatly improved his residence near the Court House.

Mr. Jno. Thomson has recently built two new cottages on the Raleigh road, about one mile from town.

Mr. David A. Ray has recently had a very neat and commodious cottage built on the western end of Rowan street, a short distance from his residence.

The Gilchrist house, lately occupied by Mr. Elbon Hall, is to be thoroughly repaired, and will be occupied by Mrs. Gilchrist. Mr. Hall has removed to the new house recently built by Mr. F. W. Thornton, near Phœnix Lodge.

We hear that the People's Bank intend putting a beautiful clock in the tower of their new building, possibly to keep time for the town clock.

Mr. B. F. Jordan, of High Point, has rented the Lauder Marble yard, and will open business in his line there.

OUR BENNETTSVILLE FRIENDS.—A pleasant and complimentary to the young people of Bennettsville was given by the young gentlemen of Fayetteville Monday night at Temperance Hall. The weather having greatly moderated, a number of young people from the pleasant and progressive town of our sister State came up Monday morning. They were received by a committee who made them the guests of those they represented. During their stay, many of them took advantage of the beautiful day, bright with the rays of the long hidden sun, to visit the numerous points and historical spots in which the ancient town abounds. At a reasonably early hour at night dancing was begun, and, with short intervals for rest and refreshments, flirtation and fruits, the exhilarating amusement was kept up until the small hours. The mutual satisfaction and enjoyment of hosts and guests is a pleasant augury, we believe, of much more intimate association in the future between the two communities, socially and commercially.

FAYETTEVILLE TAX DISTRICT.—We learn that the following amendment to Sec. 6, Private Laws of 1883, relating to the Taxing District of Fayetteville has been sent up to be introduced in the Senate. This is understood to settle points of disagreement as to taxes between residents and non-residents doing business in town; and seems to be as satisfactory to all concerned as any amendment is likely to be:

"Provided That all non-residents doing business within the limits of the Tax District shall continue to be taxed upon their respective avocations and business, their stock in trade, Bank stock, solvent credits growing out of their business located as above, just as though they were actual residents of the District. Provided further that this section is not intended to levy a tax upon any real or personal property lying beyond the district."

Sundry Observations.

Large quantities of timber are now being rafted down the Cape Fear to Wilmington.

The plank footing near Eccles' bridge, is a regular man trap in a dark night.

Several droves of mules were brought to this market last and this week.

Dr. B. W. Robinson, who has been confined to the house for some weeks, is able to be out again, which is a great pleasure to his many friends.

The large hogshead left in the middle of Green street affords fine facilities for ones breaking his own or his horse's neck these fine dark nights.

In these days of Railroads and fast southern connection we boast of and rejoice in, it would take a smart man to sell us a "road steamer"

The question has often been asked, what has driven the pidgeons from our streets. This was satisfactorily answered recently. "The small boy with his juvember."

Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co., with their accustomed liberality, sent several large waiters heaped up with fine candies, fruits, &c., to the committee on refreshments, for the benefit and enjoyment of the visitors and others participating in the hop Monday night.

A Well-Deserved Tribute.

[Correspondence of the OBSERVER.]

The Lenten season brings to a close the festivities attendant upon the merriest, gayest season that Fayetteville has been favored with for many years, and as one glances back with pleasant recollections on the delightful hops, soirees, masquerades, &c., of the past fall and winter, it is a most appropriate and fitting time, not only to recollect but to make due and proper acknowledgements, on the part of the young people of Fayetteville, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles Glover, of the Fayetteville Hotel, for the many kindnesses and attentions the young people have so frequently received at their hands, both the Captain and his kindhearted wife taking deep interest in and furthering in every way in their power, the enjoyment of others, and especially of the young folks. As one of the recipients of their kindness, and at the request of many others, I express theirs and my thanks for and appreciation of the same.

ONE OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Graded School Must Be Sustained.

[Correspondence of the OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 17, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has been directed to an Act recently passed by our Legislature permitting the *colored* Graded School to lend to the *white* School a portion of its surplus funds.

In the first place I was favorably impressed with the generosity of the colored committee, who appreciate the benefits of education, and are willing to *assist* their white brethren by the loan of money.

In the second place I could not but be chagrined at the lack of pride and enterprise on the part of our white citizens, who, though owning certainly as much as nine-tenths of the property, are thus willing to *borrow* money—the payment of which is at least doubtful unless a new interest in, and a higher appreciation of, our Graded School shall spring up. Where is the money to pay this debt to come from? The amount resulting from the poll tax, the tax of twelve and a half cents on the hundred dollars, the State tax and all that could possibly be raised by private subscription has heretofore been *barely* enough to continue the school from one session to another; at times it almost seemed that the school must be discontinued from a lack of funds, although the average number of pupils enrolled has been about *four hundred* or more. The Legislature of 1883, in their wisdom (?) saw fit not to levy a State tax and thus deprived the schools of the fund resulting from that source. The poorly paid teachers have sometimes had to wait for their welcomed pay after the session had terminated. I do not mean to reflect for one moment upon the trustees of this excellent school; for to them principally is to be ascribed the *honor* of its existence and, in spite of all obstacles, its *success*. Some of them, appreciating the vast advantages of a good school over private schools, so far as benefit to the community is concerned; and recognizing that, through the efficiency of Mr. Graham and his assistants, their children can be as thoroughly prepared for *college* as at the best private high schools in the State; have actually contributed as much to the support of this school as they would have had to pay to educate their children at any school in the land. To them let the numerous beneficiaries be thankful.

One visit to the school will satisfy any intelligent person that the pupils are well taught and disciplined. It *should* be a source of pride to the *community*. Some, who have received most of the benefits, have contributed little or nothing to the support of the school.

I am informed that this year (owing to the absence of State tax) 90 cents per capita, has been apportioned from the public fund, as against $1 05 for last year.

Individuals cannot or *will* not contribute as liberally to the support of the school as they did last year owing to "hard times;" besides they recognize more forcibly each year the injustice of their educating the children of persons that will not lend a helping hand until they are compelled to.

How then can the sum loaned, and I have no doubt that it is necessary, ever be repaid?

With a decrease of the public fund and a like decrease of private subscription how can the school flourish, even with the aid of the borrowed money?

Though no friend to unnecessary taxation, and though regarding it, a despotic to deprive the people of *one cent* more than is necessary to the public welfare, yet I answer let a tax be levied for the benefit of the school. *Non progredi est regredi.*

Educate the children properly and you lay the foundation of usefulness, prosperity and happiness. Leave them in the darkness of ignorance and you foster a set of nuisances that may be a curse to the community in which they live.

No town can afford to disregard popular education. The *rich* cannot afford to have their property controlled by the votes of the ignorant. In ignorance is to be found a hot-bed of vice and communism. How can the poor hope to become prosperous without being educated?

Better is a dime invested in education than a dollar in jail fees. If, as is generally conceded, it is the duty of the State to educate its people and thus by bettering their condition avoid the evils and expense of pauperism and crime, how much more is it the duty of a community to educate themselves?

In the language of Mr. A. D. Mayo, "so, whatsoever may be our individual opinion on the supplementary aids for the public schools, all thoughtful men must agree in this, that *the burden must finally be shouldered by the community whose children* are taught in the schools."

Local taxation for the benefit of the public schools is not without precedent; in fact it is a common thing in those States which have the best public schools.

Pennsylvania and Iowa raise the whole of their school tax by home assessment. "Massachusetts has no State school tax and distributes only a hundred and fifty thousand dollars yearly from State funds, while her local assessment last year (1883) reach the sum of five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, raised by towns and cities, which assessed themselves from one to four and a half mills upon the dollar for schools alone."

Mayo says "the schools in the Southern States are satisfactory just in proportion to the local consent to taxation."

What need I say further? Is there need of argument to prove the benefit of schools?

Why should not the people of Fayetteville be willing to give for school purposes this year, the twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, that they have been accustomed to pay as a tax to the State?

Under the code section 2594, ten white voters of this school district can set the ball in motion by petitioning the Commissioners to levy a school tax. The question would finally be decided by the popular vote of the white citizens of the district, and should a majority oppose the tax it could not be levied. Should a majority favor the tax, as I think they would, then the tax would be levied and collected just as other taxes are. Let those who are favorable to the plan give the matter their immediate attention. Many of our country school districts would be benefitted by raising a school tax in similar way.

GUY.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	8@8½	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD —	
BAGGING—	1@11½	North Carolina,	11@13
BEES—		Western,	10@12
Ou foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS —	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	31@25	PORK—	7@8½
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	00	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	100@110
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7½@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	4½@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 80
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb—17 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—@ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

DIED.

MCMASTER—In this town, on the morning of the 14th inst., Mrs. MARTHA A. MCMASTER, daughter of Owen Houston, dec'd., and wife of the late Jno. E. McMaster, aged 54 years and 8 months.

MCMILLAN—In this city, on the 5th of Feb 1885, Mrs. LILLIUS MCMILLAN, (*nee* McKenzie,) wife of Archibald McMillan, in the 32d year of her age. She left a devoted husband, four interesting children, an only sister, besides relatives and friends to mourn her loss. But what is their loss, is her gain; for having been "born into the kingdom" during the ministry of Rev. J E. Mann here, she has always manifested the love of God in her soul by a consistent, godly life, and died in the triumphs of a sublime and beautiful faith, committing her family absolutely to the good providence of that God in whom she had so cheerfully and safely trusted.

She was the ninth member of her family who has died within five years. In less than twelve years, all of her family have died except an only sister, and "she a widow." Thus it is as ever,

"Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now."

With her tender babe sweetly sleeping by her side and clasped in her embrace, we bore her from the church she loved, attended by a large procession, to the grave, where we "planted" her in good hope of a glorious resurrection when "these vile bodies shall be fashioned like unto the glorious body of our Lord Jesus Christ." But while we tender to the sorely bereaved husband, the dear children, and the lone sister our unaffected sympathy and earnest prayers, yet may that sweet submission and restful faith set forth in the following lines, characterize the experience and beautify the life of each one of them:

"I know not what will befall me! God hangs a mist o'er my eyes,
And o'er each step of my onward path, He makes new scenes to rise;
And every joy He sends me, comes as a sweet and glad surprise.

I see not a step before me, as I tread the days of the year;
But the past is still in God's keeping, the future His mercy shall clear,
And what looks dark in the distance, may brighten as I draw near.

For perhaps the dreaded future is less bitter than I think:
The Lord may sweeten the water before I stoop to drink;
Or, if Marah must be Marah, He will stand beside its brink.

It may be He is keeping, for the coming of my feet,
Some *gift* of such rare blessedness, some joy so strangely sweet,
That my lips can only tremble with the thanks I cannot speak.

Oh restful, blissful ignorance! 'Tis blessed not to know!
He keeps me quiet in those arms which will not let me go,
And hushes my soul to rest on the heart which loves me so.

So I go on, not knowing! I would not if I might:
I would rather walk in the dark with God, than go alone in the light,
I would rather walk with him by faith, than walk alone by sight.

My heart shrinks back from trials which the future may disclose,
Yet I never had a sorrow but what the dear Lord chose;
So I *send* the coming tears back with the whispered words, "*He knows.*"

FRANK H. WOOD, Pastor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN TORTURE and death by using Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. It will destroy and expel worms of every kind if used according to the directions.

Fortunes as Prizes Won and Paid.

For account of Thomas M. Thornton, of Shelbyville, Ill., there has been collected $75,000 for the first capital prize in January Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. Daniel Shutt of Chicago, a visitor at the Exposition was the winner of one-fifth of the second capital prize of $25,000 in the same drawing, which also resulted in an equal prize collected for account of winner by W. Kolling, of the State National Bank, of New Orleans. The winning parties have all been paid in full, and should be very happy about their fortune.—*New Orleans Picayune, Jan.* 18.

Wash-Out Hair.

There is a sort of pallid, chalky complexion which the novelists call a "washed-out complexion." It is ghastly enough, and no mistake. Washed-out, faded, discolored, or parti colored hair is almost as repulsive and melancholy. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore your hair to its original color, whatever it was; brown, auburn or black. Why wear moss on your head, when you may easily have lively, shining hair.

Malarial Poison.

The drouth in Southwest Georgia last spring dried up the wells, and we were compelled to use water from the creek on the plantation. The result was that all were troubled with chills and fever. I carried with me several bottles of Swift's Specific, and as long as I took it, I had perfect health. As soon as I ceased taking it, I, like the rest, was afflicted with chills. When I resumed its use, I was all right again. We have used it in our family as an antidote for malarial poison for two or three years, and have never known it to fail in a single instance.

W. C. FURLOW.
Sumter Co. Ga., Sept. 11, 1884.

A Cripple Restored.

Some two years ago I received a boy (Lona White) into the Orphans' Home, near Macon, from Columbus. He was one of the poorest creatures I have ever seen—nothing but skin and bone—crippled and deformed by scrofula, which had attened him from his birth. About eighteen months ago I commenced giving him Swift's Specific. After several bottles had been taken and no visible results to be seen, I began to despair, but continued the medicine. At last signs of improvement became apparent, and from that date to the present there has been constant improvement in both body and mind. He is now about fourteen years old, and is one of the brightest boys I have ever known. I honestly believe that he will ultimately outgrow the effects of this loathsome disease under the influence of Swift's Specific.

The two cases of erysipelas which were treated some two years ago with S. S. S. show no symptoms of return of the disease. L. B. PAYNE,
Sup't Orphans' Home, So. Ga., Conf.
Macon, Ga., Nov. 1, 1884.

Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Georgia.

Two Dangerous Seasons.

Spring and fall are times when so many people get sick. The changes in the weather are severe on feeble persons, and even those naturally strong are apt, as they say, "to be feeling miserable." Then they are just in condition to be struck down with some kind of fever. A bottle or two of Parker's Tonic will invigorate the digestion, put the liver, kidneys and blood in perfect order, and prevent more serious attacks. Why suffer, and perhaps die, when so simple a medicine will save you? Good for both sexes and all ages.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

On hand and to arrive:—

1500 Bags Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1000 Bags Zell's Guano.
500 " Stone Acid.
500 " R. & S. High Grade Acid.
10000 " German Kainit.
200 Bbls. and Sacks Flour, all grades.
25 Boxes D. S. Bacon—Sides.
40 Bags Rio Coffee.
25 Barrels Sugar.
40 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
50 Boxes Candy.
50 Boxes Soap.
50 Gross Snuff.

Cheese, Concentrated Lye, Fish, Nails, Glue, Spirit Barrels, &c., &c.

All of which I offer on favorable terms to farmers where satisfactory arrangements can be made.

E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 5t

Office Southern Express Co.

NOTICE To SHIPPERS.

OWING TO RECENT CHANGES in billing, packages for the North must be in the office by 12 noon. For the South by 3:30 P. M. Matter received after these hours will lie over till next day.

G. W. LAKE, Ag't.
Feb'y 19, 1885 1t-pd

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st.—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
jan. 29, 1885 103-tf

IN NEW QUARTERS!

I WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT I AM TEMporarily located in the corner store next to the Market, known as KYLE'S corner, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

NEW FRESH GOODS.

My present stock has all been purchased in the last few weeks, and consequently is the most desirable assortment to select from in the city. It comprises everything usually found in a well assorted Dry Goods Store, and an examination of it is solicited.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRANK W. THORNTON.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received

AT

GEORE BRANDT'S

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTments of

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

FOR SALE.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK AND DAILY receiving large consignments of various brands of

Fertilizers

and

Fertilizing Chemicals,

among the most prominent brands I suggest:

NAVASSA GUANO, ROYSTER'S ACID PHOSPHATE, CHESAPEAKE GUANO, NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE, ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE, BOYKIN & CARMER'S COMPOSTING CHEMICALS, GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT,

Guranteed 23 to 25 per cent. Potash.

All of which are offered as low as possible. In addition I beg to call attention to my large stock of

GROCERIES, WAGONS,

Plows,

and General Supplies.

I invite your special attention to the merits of the

Tennessee Wagon

and

Bov Dixie Plow.

The one almost indispensable from the other where a reliable Wagon or Plow is desired. While I do not profess to be specially a "Leader" or "Headquarters" in any particular line that I advertise, yet results shew that I am neither slow to appreciate the merits of reliable goods, or behind others in their sales. And such articles as are usually kept in a first class Grocery or Commission House I have always in stock, and will be pleased to see or quote you prices.

Respectfully,

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

WANTED

TO PURCHASE A SECOND HAND CART and Harness.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-1tpd

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

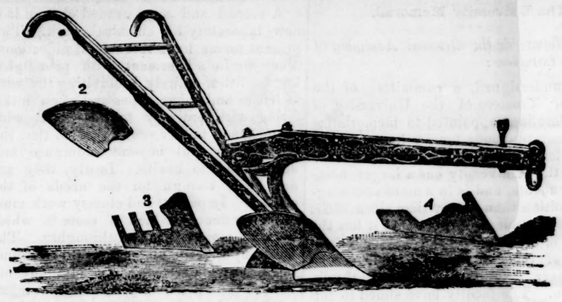
WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW.

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

H. McD. Robinson

LAW OFFICE 21 GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 12, 1885. 105-tf



CLIPPER PLOWS.

The Best on the Market.

Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FARMERS TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLOWS, and ask them to call at our store and examine them. We have sold about three hundred of them during the last three years, and have diligently inquired into their merits, and as every one was guaranteed to give satisfaction, in no instance that we know of has one failed to do so, but on the contrary, we are told by scores, "it is the best plow in the world." We feel no hesitation in recommending them to those who have not tried them. Ever since it took the first premium at the Raleigh fair in 1880, in the field trial, in competition with twelve of the leading plows used in the South, the sale has been on the increase, and still continues to improve. We have bought more this season than ever before, because the demand is greater.

We guarantee every one to give perfect satisfaction, so you run no risk in trying one. We think our stock of Plows and Castings will be the largest and most complete in town within one week.

Clipper, Atlas, Stonewall, Farmer's Friend, Leader, New 48, 50, 40, 45, 35—*Plows; Old Style* 35, 40, 45, 50, *A6, 6E, M6 and* 10 *Plows,*

with complete line of castings for above. Also castings for Watt and Dixie Plows. We also have a full line of Trace Chains, Collars, Harness, Bridles, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c., &c.

Country merchants would do well to see us, or correspond with us before purchasing Plows or Castings elsewhere.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
February 12, 1885. 105 tf

MILLINERY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS

For Cash only.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS, COME AND

Bring the Money!

A NEW SUPPLY OF THOSE
25 Cent HATS; Also 5 and 10 Cent Goods.
Scraps for Crazy Patchwork.

jan. 29 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 98tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of Daniel Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before Feb. 1st, 1886.

N. W. RAY,
Adm'r of Daniel Blue.
Feb 2, 1885 104-4w

Administrators' Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Harnett County, we will, on Saturday, Feb'y 28th, 1885, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of the late Arch'd McKay, situate on Little Cross Creek, about three to four miles north-west of Fayetteville, containing about 500 acres, be it more or less.

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON.
Jan. 30, 1885-tf Adm'rs of Arch'd McKay.

1843. Forty Years. 1884.

J. C. THOMSON

AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

or on time secured by good notes.

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.
Nov 13, 1884 93tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 50tf

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞ Planing mill in first-class order.

JAS. D. MCNEILL.
Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. H.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, January* 19*th,* 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:34 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

The University Memorial.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The undersigned, a committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, appointed to memorialize your honorable body for an increased appropriation, respectfully show

That the University has a larger number of students, and is in a more encouraging condition than at any time since 1861. The roll of students proves that it has the support of all classes of the people. Three-fourths of them are from families who have never heretofore patronized the institution. The faculty have aimed to furnish the best possible education to the sons of North Carolina, of all ranks and conditions. They have, it is claimed, done all that can be done with the means at hand. The high stand taken by our recent graduates and advanced students as teachers in many parts of the State demonstrates that the standard of the academic degrees is kept high. The morale of the student body is as high as can be found anywhere, there being a general spirit of manliness, honor, faithfulness and economy.

But we are not supplying as fully as we ought the educational needs of our people. There is a constantly increasing demand among our young men for a more extended and thorough education, for as good an education as can be furnished in any of the Universities of the Union. This is a most hopeful sign. If our people remain content with inferior educational advantages, they will be satisfied to sit in an humble station in the sisterhood of States, to be behind their neighbors in progress, wealth, culture, learning, refinement and power. This must not be. The spirit of education is fully aroused in North Carolina. Graded schools and high schools are springing up in all our larger towns. The public schools are well attended. The demand for thorough teaching and skilled teachers far exceeds the supply. In this movement the University cannot stand still. Educators look to us to lead this great revival onward and onward; to supply larger and better courses of instruction as the schools elevate and enlarge their work; to train an abundant supply of teachers; to stimulate scientific observation and research so that our resources may be discovered and utilized; to take a place by the great Universities of America as the bright educational sun that gives light and warmth and life to the educational system of the State.

The best interests of the University and of North Carolina demand an immediate enlargement of our work. If this is not done quickly, we fear that a serious check will be given to the wonderful movement in behalf of education that has arisen. Young men, who desire a better education than we furnish, will be forced to leave the State, if able, or else will be compelled by poverty to curb their intellectual ambition and remain content with less learning than young men have elsewhere. We think that the University needs immediate enlargement, as follows:

1. A professor of English Language and Literature is a recognized necessity in every true University. A thorough acquaintance with our own tongue and its wonderful masterpieces, the ability to use good, forcible English, easily and quickly, as a speaker and writer, are indispensable to a thorough equipment for the educational duties of life. Our own language now stands by the side of the classics in the great Universities as a valuable instrument for training the mind. Prof. Mangum, who, in addition to various other subjects, has charge of this department, urges that it is impossible for one person so burdened to give such instruction as is adequate to the demands of our students. It is manifest that his chair should be divided. There is ample work for two professors.

2. We need a professor of Modern Languages. When the University was reorganized in 1875, lack of means caused this chair to be left vacant. The professor of Greek was requested to give instruction in French, and the professor of Latin in German. This arrangement still continues, greatly to the discredit of the University, for it seriously cripples the departments of Greek and Latin and provides unsatisfactory instruction in French and German. Students have been debarred from obtaining advanced instruction in the ancient classics because the professors were already overburdened. The professors of Latin and Greek are greatly dissatisfied with the present arrangement and feel that their labors are seriously wasted. They believe that by the employment of a new professor they could double the efficiency of three departments. The facts that many of the ablest publications in literature and science are in French and German, and that our intercourse with Europe is becoming more and more frequent every year, render it of great importance that instruction in those languages should be of the highest efficiency.

3. We need a more thorough course of instruction for teachers, and a professor to take charge of the science and art of teaching. The necessity for the special training of teachers needs no proof nor illustration. It has been recognized by every civilized nation in the world. Our own State has conceded such necessity by the establishment of summer normal schools. These have done and will continue to do a great and beneficent work for North Carolina, but they necessarily serve rather to correct and re-shape teachers than to mould and train them from the start. By aiding the Trustees to employ an expert in the science and art of teaching, the State will have the advantages of a permanent normal college.

4. The extensive agricultural and mineral riches of the State, and its yet undeveloped mines make it advisable that greater attention be given to the subjects of mineralogy, metallurgy, assaying of ores, and agricultural chemistry. By assigning these to separate professors, Dr. Venable could devote more time and attention to general chemistry, to chemistry applied to manufactures, food, clothing, &c., and to advanced classes in quantitative analysis. In all well equipped institutions the foregoing subjects are under the charge of at least three professors and assistants besides. We have now an assistant to Dr. Venable, at a small salary, but it is manifest that the most important and practical departments should be under the charge of a full professor.

A second and most needed change is a new laboratory for chemical work. The present rooms have three fatal objections. They are in a basement with poor lighting facilities, entirely prohibiting the uses of lenses and microscopes and often interfering with ordinary routine work, with no means of proper ventilation, so that the air is often foul beyond endurance and detrimental to health. Lastly, they are not large enough for the needs of the classes. Imperfect and clumsy work must often be done for lack of room in which to work more easily and throughly. The location, directly under the library cannot fail to prove a serious source of annoyance to readers in the library and of great injury to the books. It would be of great advantage to erect a new laboratory and assaying rooms, adjoining Dr. Venable's lecture room in Person Hall.

5. An assistant professor is much needed in the department of Pure Mathematics. Some of the classes are large and it is impossible to do them justice without dividing them into sections. Pure mathematics are the foundation of all scientific training and should be thoroughly taught. Our policy hitherto has been to employ at a very small salary some ungraduate or graduate studying law. The interests of the department require the employment of a well qualified professional teacher, whose whole time shall be given to the department.

6. Discoveries in the Physical Sciences are being so rapidly made that additions to our apparatus for illustrative teaching are constantly needed. Prof. Gore has displayed much industry and skill in repairing our old instruments and many new instruments have been purchased, but more should be supplied. An assistant could be most profitably employed in increased practical work in drawing, bridge-building, surveying, road-making, telegraphy, &c.

7. The Professor of Natural History (Holmes) does all that is possible for one man in the departments of geology, zoology, including physiology, and botany. An extension of his course is desirable in the direction of more practical work. In geology there should be an extension of its application to agriculture, (soils, marls, &c) mining, &c., and the addition of laboratory and more field work in the course. In botany there should be an extension of the practical course in agricultural botany and a short course in medical botany. In zoology there should, in addition to our present work, be a course in human and comparative physiology, to include a more full discussion of the anatomy and physiology of our common domestic animals; also instruction in the breeding and feeding of domestic animals, and more careful investigation of the injurious and benificial insects, so as to find remedies for the large destruction of our fruits and other crops by these animals.

8. The school of Law is an important adjunct to the University. Its destruction would be a blow to our success and a detriment to our State, whose educated and elevated Bar has always been one of its glories. The revenues of the school are unable to support the professor, and he is compelled to spend a large part of his time at the Courts in the prosecution of his profession. It would be a great advantage to pay him a small salary in order that all his time may be devoted to teaching and let him be a regular member of the Faculty.

9. The University Library is sadly in need of new books. It is now fifty years since any material additions have been made to its contents, except of public documents and of old works. In that time every department of study has been revolutionized. Books are the tools of the teacher, and we must keep peace with all the improvements, discoveries and changes in the world of thought. The best teaching often requires that the students shall make researches for themselves in the accepted authorities on the subject under discussion. This cannot be done without a well selected library. Contracts have been made for new shelves to divide the library room into alcoves, and the Trustees earnestly desire to make the collection worthy of the University and of North Carolina. A permanent librarian is essential to the proper use of the books as well as their preservation.

10. The University campus is a very extensive and beautiful plot of ground, containing five acres. It has suffered great neglect from lack of funds for supplying a competent gardener. It is not possible for a common laborer to attend properly to the shrubs, flowers, walks and and trees that adorn the campus, and we have been unable to employ permanently even a common laborer. A permanent, skilled gardener should be always in charge. His labor would not only keep in order one of the most attractive plots of ground in America but would be a means of refining and educating the taste of the students.

One of the long cherished hopes of the friends of the University is now nearly realized in the completion of Memorial Hall. This noble structures will be ready for use at the next Commencement. It will not only supply the public adequate and much needed accommodation at our anniversary exercises, but will stand a perpetual and honorable home wherein may dwell the memories of the learned, the brave, the wise, the virtuous, the holy and the useful men, who have gone from the halls of the University and devoted their lives to humanity. Much of the expenses of erection has been borne by voluntary contributions by friends of the University. The funds will fall short about $10,000, most of which has been loaned to the University by one of the Trustees, in order that the work may not stop. It is hoped that the General Assembly will discharge this debt, in recognition of the generosity of individual donors, whose contributions add to the property of the State, and will order the Directors of the Penitentiary to cancel the account against the University for brick furnished for the Hall.

The State has reason to be gratified that the efforts of the Trustees in selecting suitable professors at the University have been signally successful. They are an exceedingly active, diligent and successful teaching corps and have the strong respect and confidence of the pupils under their charge.

The Committee of Visitation, seven Trustees, from different parts of the State, Messrs. A. H. Merritt, C. M. Cooke, J. S. Carr, D. P. McEachern, Paul B. Means, B. F. Grady, Jr., and A. D. Betts, after spending nearly a week in the class rooms last Spring, in their report say: "We were greatly impressed with the enthusiasm of the Faculty. There is a spirit of real earnestness visible in every recitation room that is truly refreshing." * * * "The methods of instruction are thoroughly progressive. We are glad to know that while general and abstract principles are thoroughly taught at the University, the application of these principles to the common uses of life is not neglected. Much of the teaching leads directly to practical results. The conditions imposed by the Federal Government in the land-script grant are met and the University is prepared to turn out men educated for the farm as well as the forum and the bench." The Committee then mention somewhat in detail the particular practical work of each department, showing a large measure of industrial training, particularly in the direction of agriculture, now being carried on at the University.

To similar conclusions came a former visiting committee of Trustees, viz, Messrs. W. L. Steele, C. M. Cooke, R. B. Peebles, Rev. Dr. N. H. D. Wilson, and W. J. Yates. We quote as follows: "The professors and instructors are not only learned in their several departments, but devoted to their work and understand the art of practical rather than theoretical teaching. Your Committee feel gratified in saying that the University has met, and is meeting, all the obligations which just men will say it owes to the public."

Again, Rev. Dr. C. H. Wiley, who was chairman of the Committee in 1881, reports as follows: "The range of studies in the various schools and departments is very broad, and has necessarily been extended even beyond the usual University course by a proper compliance with the conditions imposed by a land-script grant of the Federal Government; and the varied character of the instruction and of the pupils develops the professors and widens their attainments and sympathies, and exhibits the institution as a school of the people, suited to the wants of all, and where each branch of learning is duly recognized, and is dignified by its development in its elementary forms, in its general principles, and in its connection with the whole course of learning and its application to the uses of life. The method of instruction is simple, careful and thorough, evidently designed by those in charge for the improvement of pupils and not for display."

Copies of these reports are herewith submitted, and also a copy of the University catalogue for 1883–'84, in which may be seen in detail the subjects taught and the names of the professors.

The University owns four two-storied dwelling houses, with proper out houses, yards and gardens, and in the campus nine buildings, including Memorial Hall, 136 by 128 feet. The Library (Smith Hall) is a handsome structure, 122 by 35 feet, in the basement of which are two chemical laboratories. The Chapel (Gerrard Hall) is 66 by 45 feet, and Person Hall, used as a lecture room and industrial museum, is 54 by 36 feet. Besides these there are five large buildings, one of them four, the others three-storied, averaging each 118 by 38 feet, devoted to dormitories, recitation rooms, and Society Halls and Libraries. None of them, except Memorial Hall, on which is a builder's risk of $25,000, has any insurance. The Trustees have not funds sufficient for the purpose.

In 1875 the buildings then existing were repaired by voluntary contributions by the friends of the institution, and Person Hall, which was burned in 1876, was re-built out of the same funds, making about $20,000 dollars. Adding Memorial Hall contributions, we have about $30,000 donated by private individuals, to repair and increase the property of the State.

The law requires that county students shall be admitted into the branches relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, without being required to stand the examinations required of those admitted into the classical curriculum. Some of these being teachers desired to learn some elementary Latin and Greek, and the Faculty assigned under-graduate students to instruct them. This has led to the criticism that the University has established a preparatory department, and is thereby injuring the higher schools. It is to the interest of the University and it is the desire of the Faculty to promote the prosperity and the efficiency of these schools. They have, with the approval of the Trustees, determined to arrange their instruction so that students cannot be prepared at the University for entrance into the regular courses. It is the sincere desire of the Trustees of the Faculty that the utmost harmony shall exist between the University and all other educational institutions of the State.

Having a hope apparently well grounded, that the tuition fees would so increase as to defray the additional expenses, the Trustees have from time to time added to the teaching force and purchased apparatus and fitted up laboratories so as more effectively to meet the educational wants of the State. This hope has not been realized. The numbers of the students are swelled by those whose poverty renders them unable to pay. There is a great struggling of the poorer classes for higher education. A majority of our students are barely able to pay for board, books and clothing. Many of them have made their own money, having no assistance from parents or friends, and are working their way with heroic energy through the University. Some of them are the sons of preachers, others preparing to be preachers. The Faculty cannot consent to turn any away, who show such high purpose. Notes are taken where the students have not title to free tuition, but receipts of money from these will be necessarily long deferred. The Treasurer reports that a deficiency of means for supporting the University during the present fiscal year of about $3,000, is impending. We are brought face to face with the question, shall additional aid be given, or shall the institution go backward?

The Trustees sincerely hope that the General Assembly will not only not consent to reduce the efficiency of the University, but will enable them to make it worthy of this great State. North Carolina has taken that position of influence and power to which her past history and present resources entitle her. Why should her highest institution of learning occupy an inferior place when her other institutions are equal to the best?

The Trustees present the following scheme of improvement, with the estimated cost of the same, for the consideration of the General Assembly: With the appropriation of $12,000 for present exigencies and $15,000 per annum in addition to their present resources, they believe that they can provide such instruction as will be suited to the needs of the State for years to come. The amount is only one half what is granted to the University of Virginia, but our scale of salaries and expenditures is much lower, and by diligence and economy they expect to supply whatever demands for higher education may be made on them. Being placed by your honorable body in charge of the University they feel it their duty to report candidly and clearly what in their opinion is needed to place the institution on a firm basis, leaving to your wisdom to supply the necessary funds. They believe the estimate to be economical and in all respects reasonable and look with confidence to your approval.

It will be noticed that the estimate exceeds the amount asked for, viz: $15,000 per annum. This arises from the fact that part of the additional teaching force will dispense with the necessity of employing certain instructors now engaged:

ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Deficit	$ 3,000
Professor of English Language and Literature	2,000
Professor of Normal Teaching	2,000
Professor of Modern Languages	2,000
Professor of Mining and Agricultural Chemistry	2,000
Assistant Professor of Economic Geology Botany and Entomology	1,500
Assistant Professor of Mathematics	1,000
Assistant and apparatus in Physics and Engineering	750
Professor of Law	1,000
Superintendent of Grounds	300
Library Annual Appropriation	500
Librarian	300
Insurance	750
Total	17,100

ESTIMATE OF PRESENT AMOUNT NEEDED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

To finish Memorial Hall	$10,000
To fit Library with alcoves and buy books	2,000
Total	$12,000

We have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
K. P. BATTLE,
C. M. COOKE,
J. S. CARR.

HOW FRENCH WOMEN DRESS.—The chief point to note about the dress of a Parisian woman, no matter what her station in life may be, is its appropriateness. She does not wear as costly garments usually as the American of the same social class, but they are always thoroughly suitable to her position and to the occasion on which they are to be worn. A French *elegante*, for instance, will neither go shopping in a velvet costume, nor to a wedding or official reception in a cloth jacket and cashmere gown. She never goes out on foot in superb and showy apparel, or appears at a ball in a dark silk made high in the neck and with long sleeves. Etiquette forbids her receiving even the most intimate of her gentleman friends in her morning dress, though this rule has been relaxed of late in favor of the very superb morning toilets of brocade and satin and lace which have been concocted for morning wear by the leading Parisian dressmakers. These, however, are simply reception toilets for morning instead of for afternoon wear. If she desires to go out on foot, she dons the simplest of costumes in dark cloth or cashmere. Her visiting costumes may be as magnificent as her purse or her desires may make it, and the same may be said of the dress in which she receives callers on her "at home" day. Her theatre bonnet is much more showy and dressy than her visiting one. For street wear she dons a bonnet in very dark velvet or felt. In the matter of gloves and chaussure she is always irreproachable. For evening dress the satin slippers and silk stockings precisely match the toilet with which they are to be worn. There was an attempt made at one time to introduce the wearing of scarlet hose and black slippers with white evening dresses, but it proved a total failure. Neither were black slippers and stockings ever worn in Paris with white or pale-tinted ball dresses. That fashion was not French; it was possibly English, and unfortunately it was American.—*Paris Letter.*

NECK OR NOTHING.—The wearers of low corsages were as conspicuous as ever, by the extreme to which the fashion has been carried, and in the absence of Mrs. Sanford in her remarkable toilets, Mrs. Robeson led the company in the matter of low corsages. Last season the fashion first raged madly and maids and matrons who had been severely opposed to the fashion in others and had covered their shoulders decently all their lives, at last gave way and followed the edicts of courts. One recent convert to the custom was heard to say on the day before Miss West's ball that "it was neck or nothing at the British Legation," and when she appeared there that night it was evident which alternative she had chosen.—*Wash. Society Letter.*

England is preparing to send 8,000 troops at once to the seat of war in the Soudan. Having provoked the Soudanese into giving battle to the men invading their territory the British now propose to rush forward and avenge the slaughter. A lot of poor Arabs are to be butchered for fighting for the sweet privilege of attending to their own business and maintaining the magnificent doctrine of Home Rule.

A formal tender of aid has been made to England by the Italian Government—this, too, without hope of pay or territorial aggrandizement. The little bit of prosperity in Italy is spoiling the nabobs who manage affairs, and they are anxious to insert their noses in a quarrel in which they have no conceivable interest. Like a great many other people, they do not seem to know when they are well off.

The newspaper correspondents with Wolseley's advance column are slowly falling back upon Korti. The mortality in this small branch of the service in the recent engagements has probably had a depressing effect upon the survivors. They propose to follow the example of the commanding General and contemplate the manœuvres from a distance.

Feudalism in America.

Representative Oates, of the House committee on Public Lands, has prepared a report on a bill to prohibit aliens and foreigners from acquiring or owning lands within the United States, which the committee has reported to the House with the recommendation that it shall pass. Mr. Oates says:

"Your committee have ascertained with reasonable certainty that certain noblemen of Europe—principally Englishmen—have acquired and now own, in the aggregate about 21,000,000 acres of land within the United States. We have not sufficient information to state the quantity owned by the untitled aliens, nor is it so important, as it is generally held in smaller bodies. This alien non-resident ownership will, in the course of time, lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and free institutions of the United States. The foundation for such a system is being laid broadly in the Western States and Territories. A considerable number of the immigrants annually arriving in this country are to become tenants and herdsmen on the vast possessions of these foreign lords under contracts made and entered into before they sail for our shores. The avarice and enterprise of European capitalists caused them to invest many millions in American railroad and land bonds covering perhaps 100,000,000 acres, the greater part of which under foreclosure sales will most likely before many years become the property of these foreign bondholders in addition to their present princely possessions. It is thus manifest that if the present large alien ownership is an evil, of which we have no doubt, the probabilities of the near future still more imperatively demand legislation for its prevention. This aggressive foreign capital is not confined to lands it has purchased, but, overleaping its boundaries, has caused hundreds of miles of the public domain to be fenced up for the grazing of vast herds of cattle and set at defiance the rights of the honest but humble settler.

"The policy of the Government heretofore towards aliens has been characterized by great liberality and the different States of the Union, each acting for itself, have gone still further, upon the idea of the desirability of a rapid increase of population and wealth, and by their legislation have conferred upon aliens rights far beyond those they enjoyed by treaty stipulations, the common law or the law of nations. * * * The bill herewith reported proposes a part of a foreign policy of this country to operate only prospectively, and therefore not harshly, to prevent absolutely the citizens or subjects of other nations, so long as they adhere to and retain their allegiance to other powers, from acquiring the ownership of American soil within the jurisdiction of the United States. We maintain that American soil should be owned exclusively by American citizens. Perhaps objection may be made to the bill on the ground that its tendency will be to drive foreign capital from this country. If it were, we are not quite sure that any permanent harm would result therefrom to any one on this continent. The mortgages and land bonds held by aliens would not be materially impaired by the law proposed. They are deeds of trust and can be foreclosed and the lands sold in default of payment by an alien holder as well as by a citizen. Neither can, according to law, buy at his own sale, because of the conflict with duty, unless it is so stipulated in the contract; and this being known can have no other effect upon future foreign investors in this class of securities than to make them a little more careful and not to rely upon the prospect of ultimate ownership of the land mortgaged."

BEAUTY BEHIND THE TEA POT.—The tea-pot simmers in scores of houses every afternoon, and tea drinking is now the popular mania and dissipation. In some houses one member of the family is generally kept busily occupied all afternoon in making and pouring tea, and of Miss Tillie Frelinghuysen, who is always enthroned behind her tea-table at entertainments in her father's house, Mr. George Bancroft says that she is entitled to a coat-of-arms all her own, bearing the device of a tea-pot. A pretty woman never looks better than when seated behind a tea table, set with a shining equipage and rows of dainty cups. English breakfast tea is the fashionable leaf now, and as many of the fair brewers say, there is more pleasure in making than in drinking that herb-flavored stuff. In general the tea is steeped in a small silver pot and made of triple strength, so that each cup has to be filled up with boiling water from the silver or brass tea-pot that is always steaming over an alcohol lamp in the middle of the table. Mrs. Hitt and Mrs. Adams, whose teas are famous, make each cup separately, the dry tea leaves being put in a perforated silver ball pendent from a long chain. The ball is dropped in the cup, boiling water poured in and the tea ball is stirred about until the decoction assumes the right color and strength. This is quite the prettiest way of making tea, and girls who appreciate the chance for coquetries and tableaus that the rite affords, are enamored with the tea ball, providing always that there is some gallant man about to handle the burning silver when it is necessary to empty and refill the ball. Huge brass samovars for boiling water on the table have been brought over from Russia for several families, but the bother of fighting the charcoal in the central cylinder and getting steam up in time renders them really a nuisance to the owners. The wife of the Russian Minister banishes the samovar and substitutes a pretty silver pot over an alcohol flame.—*Washington Letter.*

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—*Kennett Square, Penn.*, Feb. 6.—This neighborhood was thrown into a state of excitement on Monday by the shooting of Patrick McGinty by Charles Ames, who immediately gave himself up, waived a hearing, and gave bond for his appearance at court, pending the result of McGinty injuries. McGinty died yesterday.

Oscar Wilde's latest complaint against male clothes fashions is that they are so ugly they have to be changed every six months, and instances that the Egyptian dress has lasted for 2,000 years, doubtless confirmed by the English correspondents who have been near enough to Mahdi's army to see the remaining rags worn by his soldiers.

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

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"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

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In 1885.
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PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others; descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

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